## A NEW PEAR APHID

(Homoptera, Aphidae)
By Preston W. Mason, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, United States Department of Agricnlture

The species which is the subject of this paper was first discovered on Anjou pear trees by L. G. Gentner, of the Southern Oregon Branch Experiment Station, Medford, Ore., who has conducted biological studies on it. It is described at this time so that the name may be used in publications covering those investigations. No other hosts have been discovered. It is named after Mr. Gentner.

Macrosiphum gentneri, new species
Alate viviparous female.-Antennae slightly longer than body; dusky; hairs inconspicuons; III with 18 to 28 sensoria scattered over the entire length, not in a straight row; IV with occasionally one sensorium; length of segments: III, 0.42-0.53 mm.; IV, 0.29-0.38 mm.; V, 0.26-0.38 mm .; VI, base 0.10-0.12 mm., unguis $0.56-0.71 \mathrm{~mm}$. Head, 0.38-0.39 mm . across eyes. Beak not reaching second coxae. Abdomen with a large, dorsal, more or less irregularly broken, dark patch, and with dark lateral areas. Cornicles $0.3 コ-0.38 \mathrm{~mm}$. long, slender, imbricated at tip, flange distinct. Cauda $0.14 \cdot 0.18 \mathrm{~mm}$. long, slightly constricted, with 3 sets of hairs.

Apterous viviparous female.-Light colored, no conspicuous markings. Antennae somewhat longer than body; hairs inconspicuous; III oceasionally with one small sensorium; length of segments: III, 0.34-0.46 mm.; IV, 0.19-0.37 mm.; V, 0.19-0.35 mm.; VI, base 0.08-0.09 mm., unguis $0.56-0.71 \mathrm{~mm}$. Head $0.34-0.39 \mathrm{~mm}$. across eyes; vertex produced forward into a small rectangular process. Beak reaching just past second coxae. Cornicles $0.29-0.40 \mathrm{~mm}$. long, somewhat curred, imbricated, flange distinct. Cauda $0.18-0.22 \mathrm{~mm}$. long, slightly constricted, with 3 sets of hairs.

Stem. mother.-Antemae shorter than body; hairs inconspicuous; III often with one sensorium ; length of segments: III, 0.34-0.42 mm. ; IV, $0.20-0.33 \mathrm{~mm} . ;$ V, 0.19-0.27 mm.; VI, base 0.11-0.12 mm., unguis 0.27 0.35 mm . Head $0.42-0.48 \mathrm{~mm}$. across eyes; vertex some what produced forward but not to the extent as in the apterous viviparous female. Beak extending beyond the second coxae. Cornicles $0.42-0.54 \mathrm{~mm}$. in

## Explanation of Plate 22.

Macrosiphum gentneri Mason. 1. antenna, 1a. dorsal view of head, 1b. cornicle and cauda, of alate viviparous female ; 2. antenna, 2a. dorsal view of head, $2 b$. cornicle, $2 c$. canda, of apterous viviparous female; 3. antenna, 3a. cornicle, 3b. cauda, of stem mother; 4. antenna, 4a. cornicle, 4b. cauda, of male; 5. antemna, 5a. cornicle, 5b. cauda, 5c. lind tibia, of apterous oviparous female. (Drawings by Arthur D. Cushman.)

$2 a$.

$2 b$.






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length, imbricated, flange distinct. Cauda $0.24-0.27 \mathrm{~mm}$. long, slightly constricted, with 3 sets of hairs.

Apterous oviparous female.-Antennae subequal with length of body; hairs inconspicuous; III often with one sensorium; length of segments: III, 0.39-0.51 mm. ; IV, 0.29-0.37 mm.; V, 0.24-0.34 mm.; VI, base 0.08 0.11 mm ., unguis $0.61-0.78 \mathrm{~mm}$. Head $0.42-0.44 \mathrm{~mm}$. across eyes. Beak reaching second coxae. Cornicles $0.39-0.49 \mathrm{~mm}$. in length, imbricated, flange distinct. Cauda $0.18-0.20 \mathrm{~mm}$. long, slightly constricted, with 3 sets of hairs.

Apterous oviparous female.-Antennae subequal with length of body; hairs inconspicuous; III often with one sensorium; length of segments: III, 0.39-0.51 mm.; IV, 0.29-0.37 mm.; V, 0.24-0.34 mm.; VI, base $0.08-0.11 \mathrm{~mm}$., unguis $0.61-0.78 \mathrm{~mm}$. Head $0.42-0.44 \mathrm{~mm}$. across eyes. Beak reaching second coxae. Cornicles $0.39-0.49 \mathrm{~mm}$. in length, imbricated, flange distinct Canda $0.18-0.20 \mathrm{~mm}$. long, slightly constricted, with 3 sets of hairs.

Male.-Winged. Antemnae longer than body; dusky; hairs inconspicuous; III with 23-30 sensoria, IV with $10-17$ sensoria, V with $10-13$ sensoria; length of segments: III, $0.50-0.64 \mathrm{~mm}$.; IV, $0.32-0.41 \mathrm{~mm} . ; \mathrm{V}$, $0.32-0.38 \mathrm{~mm}$.; VI, base $0.08-0.11 \mathrm{~mm}$., unguis $0.67-0.91 \mathrm{~mm}$. Head $0.41-0.42 \mathrm{~mm}$. across eyes. Beak hardly reaching second coxae. Abdomen with more or less broken, dark patch, and with dark lateral areas. Cornicles $0.27-0.32 \mathrm{~mm}$. long, imbricated, flange distinct. Cauda 0.08 mm . long, slightly constricted, with 3 sets of hairs.

Cotypes.-Described from the following cotype specimens, all taken on Anjou pear at Talent, Ore., by L. G. Gentner : Five alate viviparous females mounted on 2 slides, 25 apterous viviparous females on 12 slides, 4 stem mothers on 1 slide, 6 oviparous females on 3 slides, 7 males on 3 slides. All slides deposited in the United States National Mnseum under catalogue No. 58467.

## ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON, 573d REGULAR MEETING, MAY 1, 1947

The 573 d regular meeting of the Society was held at 8 P.M., Thursday, May 1, 1947 in Room 43 of the U. S. National Museum. President Clark presided and 41 members and 24 visitors were present. The minutes of the previous mecting were read and approved.

New members elected were:
Ralph W. Sherman, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, U. S. Department of Agriculture

Dr. Kathryn M. Sommerman, Army Medical Center, Washington, D. C.

Nathan Stahler, Department of Malariology, Naval Medical Research Institute
President Clark read a letter, dated Apr. 10, 1947, which he had received from Dr. N. D. Riley, Honorary Secretary of the Royal Ento-

